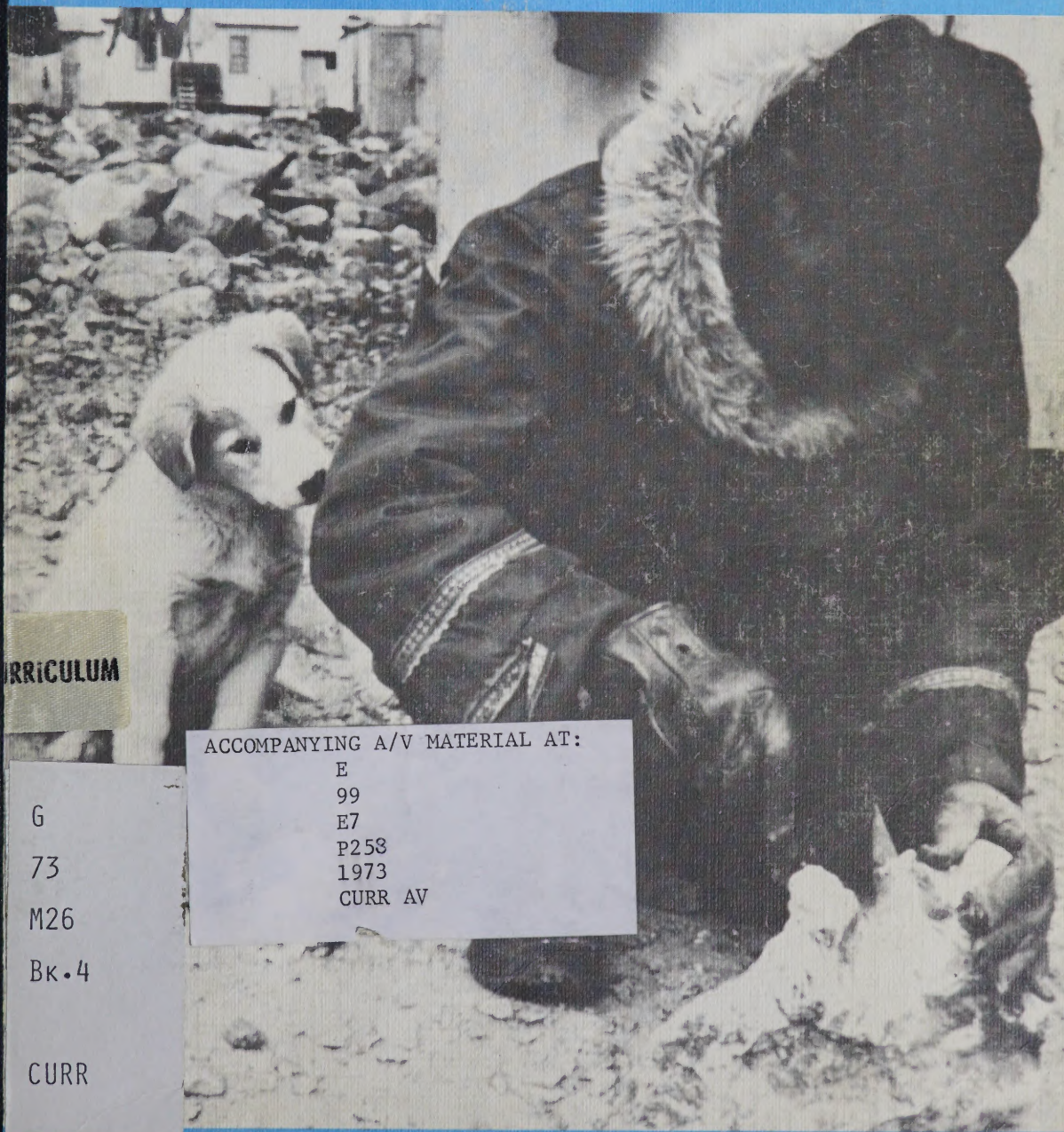




Eskimo-

Journey through time

MAN IN HIS WORLD



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MAN IN HIS WORLD

James Forrester – Co-ordinating Editor

Eskimo –

Journey through time

Allan C. Bennett
William E. Flannigan
Marilyn P. Hladun



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Chapter One

Come fly with me

Dear Reader,

"My name is Naullaq. I am an Eskimo boy. My family and I live in Sugluk, a small village at the very northernmost tip of Quebec. Won't you come to visit us? We can hunt and play. We will have lots of fun!"



This is Naullaq and his sister, Paani. Look at the map on p. 6 and find the village they live in.

2219730



1. Look carefully at the picture of this Airline plane.
2. How do the features of this aircraft suit it for Arctic travel?
3. How would they adapt this plane for landing during different seasons?

The airplane is a
life-line for Sugluk.

Discuss the meaning of the above statement.

THINGS TO DO

What routes and means of travel from your home to Sugluk would be

- a) the fastest?
- b) the least in cost?

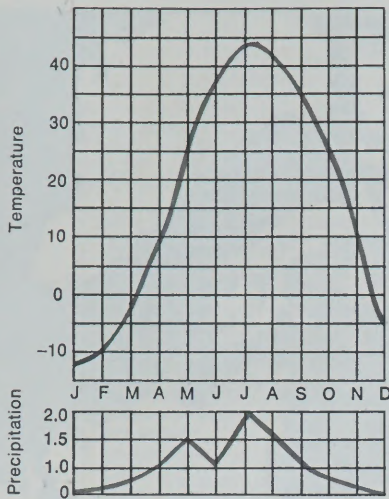
Refer to the map on page 6.

LET'S LEARN A LANGUAGE

Pronunciation

a a as in mad or apple
kakivak (tined spear)
i ee as in meet or sheet – inuk
u oo as in boot or moon
umiak (skin boat)

o o as in snow or so
komotik (Arctic sled)
ai i as in I or ice – amai
ng ng as in sing
tingmiat, "the flying ones" (birds)



This is "the unbelievable land."

Examine the picture and the climatic statistics.

1. What are the average winter and summer temperatures at Sugluk?
2. How many months have temperatures
 - a) above freezing?
 - b) below freezing?

Look carefully at the amount of precipitation in this region.

3. During what months is the precipitation
 - a) greatest?
 - b) least?
4. What kind of *precipitation* would Sugluk have during the months with freezing temperatures?
5. How do you think the Arctic climate would affect the activities of the Eskimo people?

THINGS TO DO

1. Find out how many inches of snowfall equal one inch of rainfall.
2. Estimate the amount of snowfall Sugluk would have during the months with freezing temperatures.
3. Most people have the impression that the Arctic is a land of "ice and snow." How does your answer to question 2 relate to this?



1. Look at the map very carefully.
2. With this map, or a map in your Atlas which shows your city, find out the distance from your home to Sugluk.
3. Contact your local Travel Bureau to learn what different routes and means of transportation you would use to travel from your home to Sugluk.
4. What difficulties would you have in planning the trip if you went to visit Naullaq and his family?

THINGS TO DO

On a sketch map, in addition to the information already given on the map, find and mark the following:

Greenland, Arctic Ocean, Ungava Bay, the timber line, Boston, Sudbury, James Bay, Povungnituk.



SUGLUK-IVUGIVIK — \$12.00

PASSENGER TAKES IN DOLLARS											
\$147.	EASTMAIN			(One-Way)				SUGLUK-IVUGIVIK - \$			
\$128.	\$ 19.	FORT GEORGE									
—	—	—	FORT SEVERN								
\$109.	\$ 36.	\$ 19	—	GREAT WHALE							
\$150.	\$ 24.	\$ 35.	\$ 99.	\$ 52.	MOOSONEE						
\$138.	\$ 10.	\$ 10.	—	\$ 29.	\$ 29.	PAINT HILLS					
\$ 71.	\$ 76.	\$ 57.	—	\$ 36.	\$ 65.	\$ 87.	PORT HARRISON				
\$ 50.	\$ 97.	\$ 76.	—	\$ 59.	\$105.	\$ 66.	\$ 21.	POVUNGNITUK			
\$155.	\$ 10.	\$ 27.	—	\$ 46.	\$ 14.	\$ 19.	\$ 66.	\$107.	RUPERT HOUSE		
\$ 25.	\$122.	\$103.	—	\$ 84.	\$130.	\$113.	\$ 46.	\$ 25.	\$132.	SUGLUK-IVUGIVIK	
\$165.	\$ 39.	\$ 50.	\$114.	\$ 67.	\$ 25.	\$ 44.	\$100.	\$120.	\$ 29.	\$145.	TIMMINS

SUGLUK-IVUGIVIK — 0.10

GOODS RATES (PER POUND)											
\$3.00 MINIMUM CHARGE											
1.10	EASTMAIN										
0.95	0.15	FORT GEORGE									
—	—	—	FORT SEVERN								
0.85	0.25	0.10	—	GREAT WHALE							
1.00	0.15	0.25	0.60	0.30	MOOSENEE						
1.02	0.06	0.07	—	0.17	0.22	PAINT HILLS					
0.50	0.60	0.45	—	0.35	0.55	0.50	PORT HARRISON				
0.40	0.70	0.55	—	0.45	0.65	0.60	0.10	POVUNGNIKUK			
1.10	0.05	0.15	—	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.60	0.70	RUPERT HOUSE		
0.20	0.90	0.75	—	0.65	0.65	0.60	0.30	0.20	0.90	SUGLUK-IVUGIVIK	
1.15	0.30	0.40	0.75	0.45	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.80	0.25	1.00	TIMMINS

Twin Engine Aircraft

MONDAYS		WEDNESDAYS		FRIDAYS	
(Read Down) Flight 207				(Read Up) Flight 208	
Arrive	Depart	Point		Arrive	Depart
	07:00	Timmins		17:20	
08:30	09:00	Moosonee		15:20	15:50
10:30	10:50	Fort George		13:30	13:50
11:40	12:50	Great Whale		11:10	12:40
14:35	15:05	Port Harrison		08:55	09:25
18:00	18:30*	Povungnituk		*20:45	08:00
17:45*	18:15*	Sugluk			
18:55*		Ivujivik			*19:30
	**	Cape Dorset			

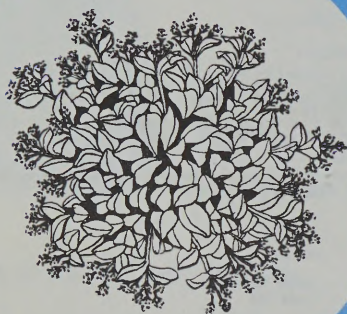
Flights will operate as conditions warrant.

7

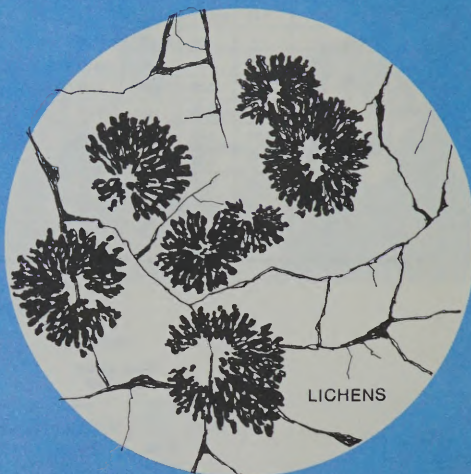
HOW PLANTS SURVIVE IN ARCTIC REGIONS



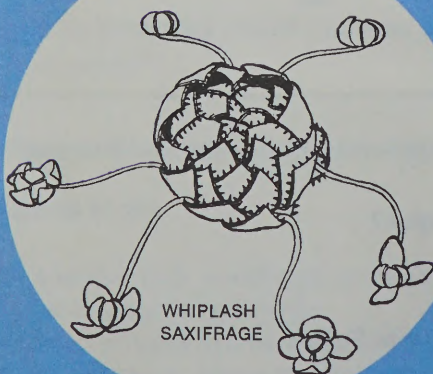
ARCTIC POPPY



SEA BLUEBELL



LICHENS



WHIPLASH
SAXIFRAGE



BLACK SPRUCE TREE

Look very carefully at the sketches of the plants.

1. Why is it difficult for plants to exist in Arctic regions?
2. How does the Arctic Poppy insulate itself against the cold?
3. On a cold day, are you warmer standing by yourself or in a group?
4. How does the cluster of leaves and flowers help to *insulate* the Sea Bluebell from the cold?
5. How does the moss, on which the Whiplash Saxifrage grows, protect the plant?
6. How does the size of the Lichen protect it from the cold?
7. How has the Arctic climate altered the normal growth of the Black Spruce Tree?

THINGS TO DO

1. How do the Arctic plants adjust to
 - a) the long periods of sunlight in summer?
 - b) weather so cold that there may be frost on any given day of the year?
2. Compare your answer to what happens after a sudden rainfall on a hot desert.
3. Find out the meaning of "*physiological*" *drought*. Explain how these Arctic plants have met that problem.
4. The Northern regions are now important as a source of mineral wealth. As man changes the face of the North and removes these resources, how will the *ecology* be affected?
5. Why were Canadian ecologists concerned about the possible establishment of an oil tanker route, based on the trip of the *Manhattan*?

DID YOU KNOW?

... Many scientists are experimenting with the growth of vegetables in the Arctic region. What are some of the hardships that would have to be overcome for this to be successful?

... The Eskimo word for "year" is the same as that for "winter" – *ukiak*. In late September the fresh lakes freeze over and by November the sea itself begins to freeze and forms a big mass of ice offshore called the *tuvak*. Snow falls from November to April and the depth of snow on the ground continues to rise till May.

"The winter lasts a long time in my village and the days are very short. The sun never fails to rise each day, but in midwinter it is weak and appears for only a few hours."

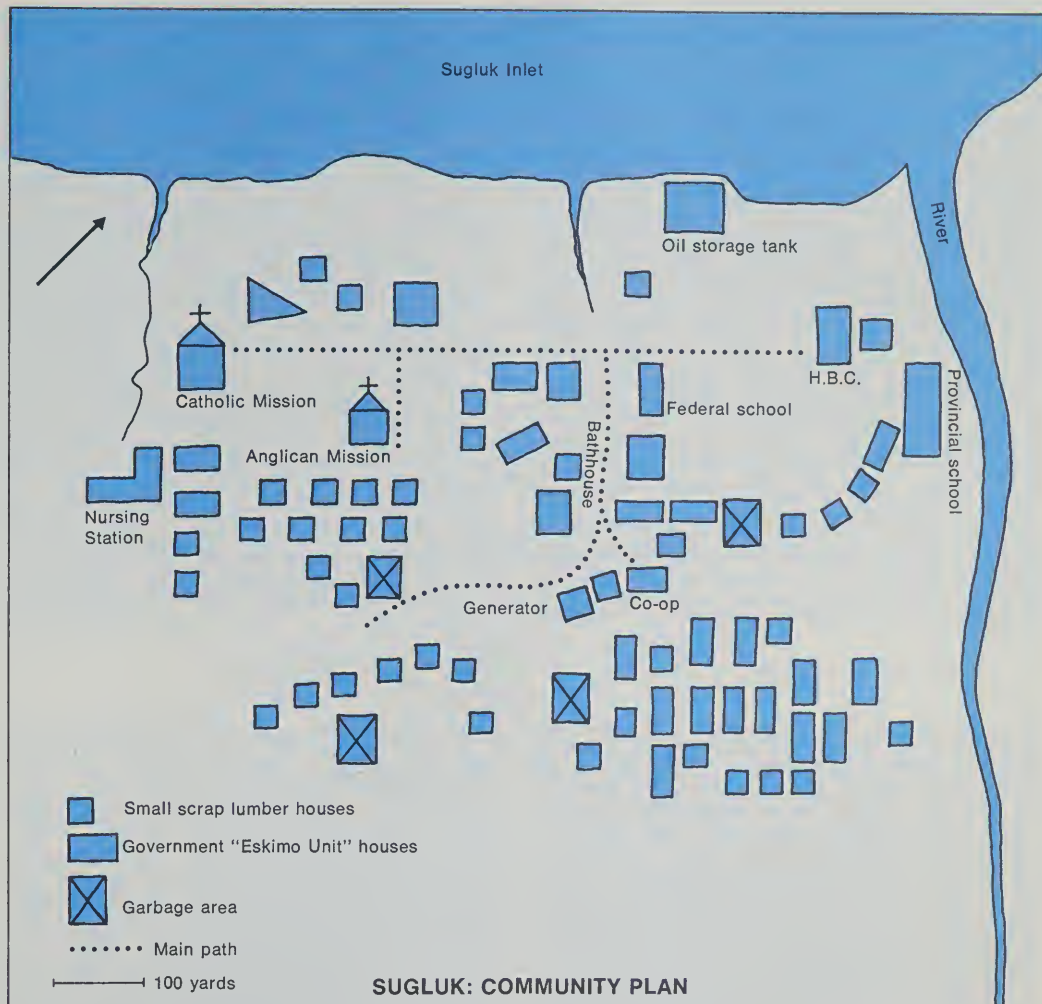


Kanguq Nuna Iqaluk Paani Grandma Naullaq Tuttu Grandpa

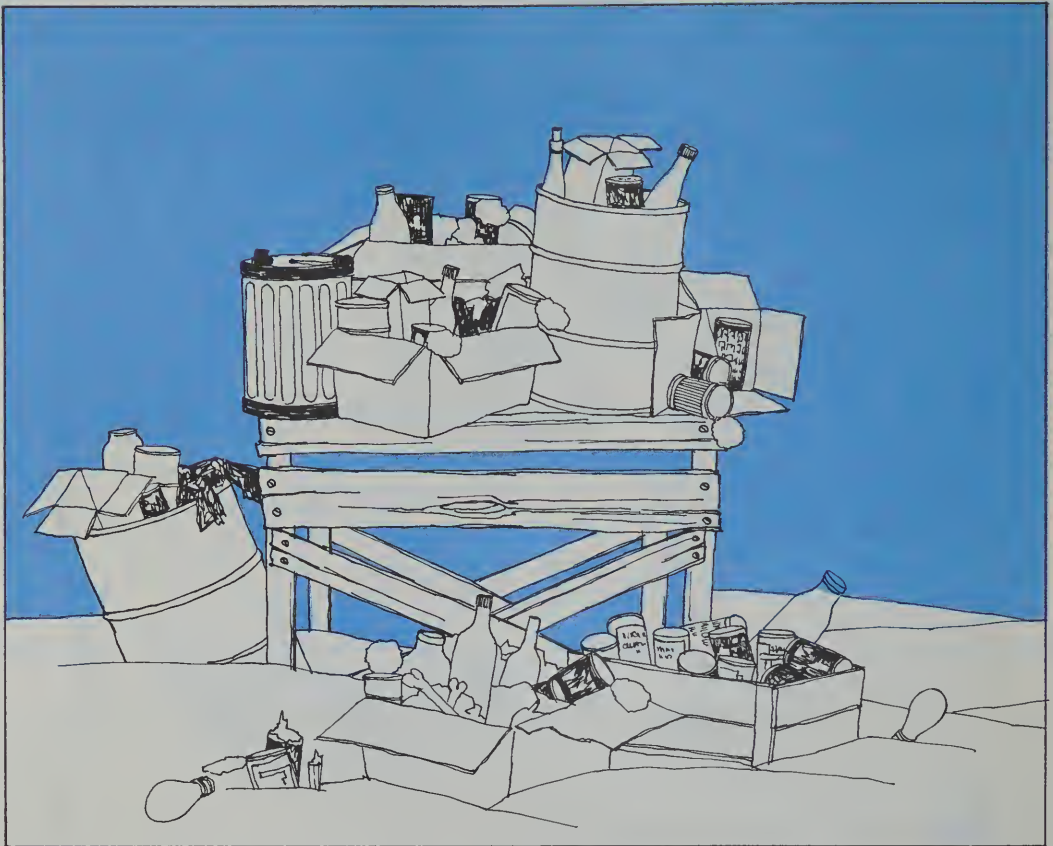
"There are six people in my family ; my father, Kanguq, and mother, Iqaluk, my brothers, Tuttu, who is 9 years old and Nuna who is 5. My sister Paani, is 7 years old. I am 12. My grandfather and grandmother live with us too. We live in a nice house the government built for us, but Grandpa and Grandma miss the old homes they lived in before they moved to Sugluk. Now we live all year round in one place, but years ago, my people moved around following the great herds of Caribou. They lived in tents in the summer and made ice houses in winter."



Looking out over Sugluk inlet; Eskimo winter houses and rolling hills beyond.



1. Look carefully at the sketch map of Sugluk and the picture of the town.
2. Compare the symbols on the map with the buildings in the picture.
3. How many families do you think live in Sugluk?
4. Why would there be two churches in such a small settlement?
5. What public services are found in Sugluk?



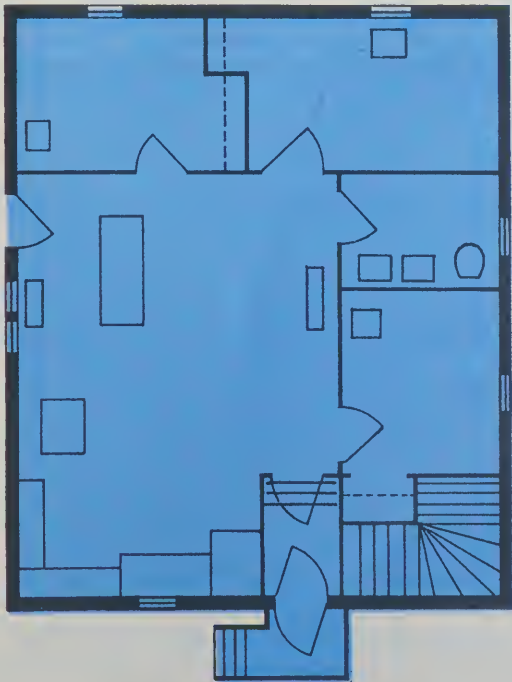
The community sewage and garbage are collected on a platform. When the platform is filled, the garbage is taken out of the village and placed on the ice or thrown in the river.

6. What problems does the sewage dump create during the warm months of the year?
7. Why do the same problems not exist during the winter?
8. Why is the Oil Storage Tank located on the bay?
9. What problems would you have building roads and highways in Sugluk?
10. What links does the community have
 - a) within Sugluk?
 - b) with other settlements?
11. What links does it have that are not shown on the map or in the picture?
12. Compare Sugluk to your own community.

HUDSON'S BAY CO. MANAGER'S HOUSE



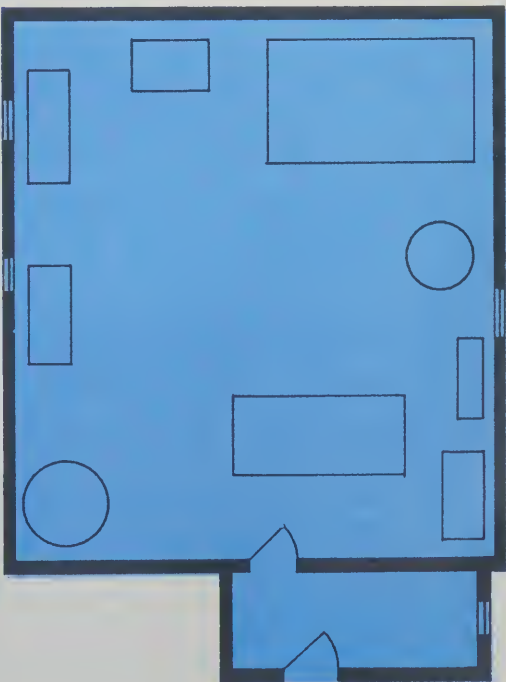
Manager's home has 3 bedrooms and a bath.



NAULLAQ'S HOME



Eskimo 1 bedroom Government-supplied home.



1. Compare the floor plan and furnishings of Naullaq's home (on page 13) with the Hudson's Bay Company Manager's home and your own home.
2. What materials are used to build the homes?
3. How is your house protected from the freezing temperatures during the winter? Explain.
4. How would the location of Sugluk affect
 - a) the kind of building materials used?
 - b) the cost of building?



DID YOU KNOW?

... Water is delivered to Sugluk homes every two days by a Narwhal (large water truck). The water is supplied by the government at a cost of about one-half cent per gallon.

... Bases of the hydro poles are painted with fluorescent stripes to cut down on Skidoo accidents.

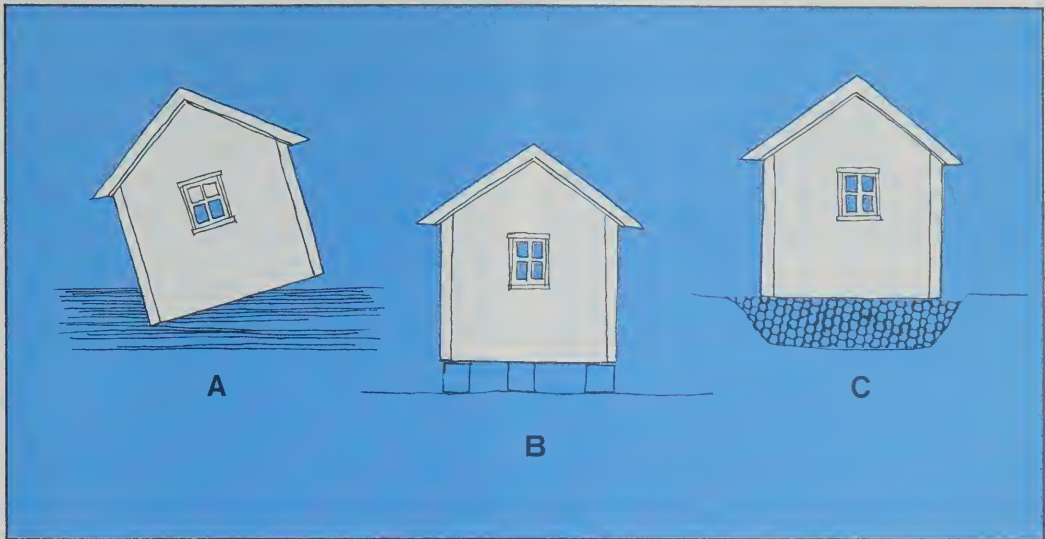
... Quite a few families have washing machines. Every 2 weeks each family may use the community bath house equipped with washers, a dryer, and showers.

THINGS TO DO

Find out the cost of water per gallon in your community.

DID YOU KNOW?

... The Arctic water truck is named after the strangest whale of all. He is sometimes called "the Unicorn of the Arctic Seas" because he has a spirally-grooved tusk on the left side of his mouth that can grow up to 10 feet long. Some say the Narwhal uses his tusk to stir up food from the bottom of the sea, or to spear big fish. It is always well-polished and sometimes the tip is broken off. The Eskimos of Baffin Island claim that Narwhals get toothaches in their tusks and break them scraping on the rocks to relieve the pain!



THE PERMAFROST PUZZLE

1. In diagram A, what problem occurs when the heat from the house melts the top layer of the frozen soil?
2. In diagrams B and C, what changes have been made to prevent this from happening?
3. How do these changes help prevent melting of the permafrost?

THINGS TO DO

Contact "Precision Prefabs" of Rexdale, Ontario, who supply pre-fabricated homes to learn the cost and problems involved in Northern construction.

DID YOU KNOW?

... In the Arctic region, the ground is frozen all year round. This is called the *Permafrost*. Only the top few feet of ground have a chance to thaw in summer.

... Permafrost underlies as much as one-fifth of all the land areas in the world. In Canada, it underlies between 40% and 50% of the land.

... No one really knows when the Permafrost started. Along the southern part of the Arctic coast, it may reach down for as little as a dozen feet but in the high Arctic islands, it is known to penetrate more than 1200 feet below the surface. *Geophysicists* think it probably began in the cold periods of the *Pleistocene* Age.

... Today Permafrost in both Canada and Russia is forming in some areas, retreating in others. It does not lie beneath the lakes but when an island forms or a sandbar builds up in a river, Permafrost begins to form in the soil immediately.

... Permafrost is both a plus and a minus. It discourages plant growth. But if it was not there to support the thawed soil and water on the surface of the land in summer, there would be no vegetation at all over large stretches of the Arctic.

from *The Arctic Coast*, by Douglas Wilkinson, N.S.L. Natural Science of Canada Ltd., 1970



These are the homes of Naullaq's grandfather and grandmother when they lived as nomads before they came to Sugluk. Tents used to be made from sealskin and were very heavy, especially when wet. They took a long time to dry after rain. Today, canvas tents have completely replaced the sealskin kind and nearly all families own them.

1. How have the modern homes of the Eskimos changed from those of the past?
2. How are the size of the homes shown above and the materials used to build them suited to the old way of life of the Eskimo? to hunting expeditions?
3. From the list below, choose those items which the Eskimo would need when he lived as a *nomad*. Explain your choices.

stove

knives

refrigerator

animal hides

sleeping bags

air conditioner

snowshoes

thermal underwear

dishes, glassware

soapstone

furniture

warm clothing

sunglasses

bathing suit

motor boat

ropes

toboggan

sled

furnace

canned goods

oil lamp

THINGS TO DO

Make models of the different types of Eskimo homes.

DID YOU KNOW?

. . . When the schoolboys in Sugluk wanted to learn to build an igloo, they had to rely on the Anglican minister to show them. Most of the elders of the settlement were absent. On what occasion would most of the adults of the village be absent?

. . . The tent and the igloo still provide a home for the Eskimo on hunting trips.

An Eskimo editor writes:

"In the days when dog teams and igloos were an everyday necessity, the only thing that kept the Eskimo alive was his ability to hunt. Today is the time of the snowmobile and the frame house, and . . . some people, especially the youth, will ask, 'Why bother about old traditions when I can earn a living on a regular job?'

"(But) the advantages of understanding how our forefathers lived is invaluable. In the actual teaching, the young Eskimos learned from their parents, and were often exposed to the hardships and elements. When they saw firsthand how their elders went about their struggle for survival, they learned to respect Nature, but most of all, their parents. When a person knew he could live off the land without much outside help, an extra sense of security and self-confidence grew in him.

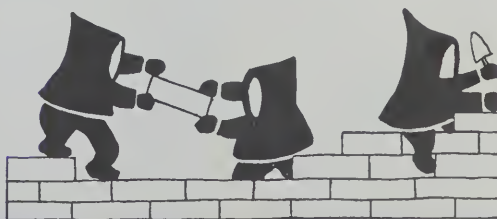
"Today, most young Eskimos go to a modern school with many conveniences where they are instructed by a teacher in a classroom. Although this form of instruction prepares them so they can live without

hunting, they are still in the North . . .

"(Sometimes) modern technology has proved unreliable. For instance, if a snowmobile broke down far away from a settlement, hunting and igloo-building skills would be necessary to know. The North is still the North.

"With this in mind, the teaching of traditional skills by Eskimos has just started in Arctic Quebec and other locations in the North. Even though it is still in experimental stages, Eskimo parents seem to be pleased with the progress made so far."

Zebedee Nungak, Editor
Message, February, 1970



Chapter Two

What can I buy?



The Hudson's Bay Company Store



The Sugluk "Co-op"

1. In what stores does your mother shop for
 - a) clothes?
 - b) food?
 - c) appliances?
 - d) furniture?
2. In cities you know, where are most of these stores found?
3. Of what value is a Central Business District to a shopper?
4. Look again at the plan of Sugluk on page 11.
 - a) Find the Central Business District of Sugluk.
 - b) Why are transportation routes important in this area?
 - c) What other buildings are included in Sugluk's business district?

THINGS TO DO

Make a survey to find what services are provided in your community. Are they concentrated in one area as in Sugluk, or are they spread throughout the community?

DID YOU KNOW?

... The "Co-op" was established by a priest in Sugluk. The people bought shares in the Co-op and it has become the centre of soapstone carving, distribution and sales. ... On Friday nights, the Eskimos take their carvings to the Co-op to be sold. The carvings are priced by the carvers who

make the sculptures. They have the choice of accepting cash for their work or using it as credit for buying food and necessities. ... The Co-op was started to encourage the Eskimos in this local industry and to help them sell their sculpture to the outside world.

ESKIMO DINNER MENUS





Type of Food	Seasonal Availability	Method of Getting Food	Location of Food
Caribou	Main hunting season—summer	Hunting (men)	Migrating herds
Seal	Year round	Hunting (men)	Coastal waters
Arctic Hare	Winter	Hunting (men)	Arctic region
Arctic Char	Spring and Summer	Fishing (men)	Coastal waters
Mussels	Spring and Summer	Gathered at low tide by women	Coastal waters
Clams	Spring and Summer	Gathered at low tide by women	Coastal waters
Lake Trout	Spring and Summer	Fishing (men)	Inland lakes and rivers
Sea Sculpins	Spring and Summer	Gathered along shore by women	Found along the shoreline
Seaweed	Summer	Gathered by women	Along shoreline
Small bushes containing berries	Summer	Gathered by women	Scattered growth in Arctic regions

1. At what date would *all* Eskimos have obtained *all* their food by the above methods?
2. What fraction of today's Eskimo people
 - a) would obtain *all* their food this way?
 - b) would obtain *some* of their food this way?
3. Complete the list of food an Eskimo can procure today. Think of
 - a) availability.
 - b) method of getting it.
 - c) location of food.Refer to some of the ideas on page 25.

DID YOU KNOW?

. . . Imported white bread, not often available, costs 55¢ a loaf in Sugluk.

. . . Eskimo pan-baked bread is called bannock. It was first introduced to traders in the North by Scotsmen.

1900	Cost	Wearing Ability	Availability
	<div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div>
	<div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div>
1970			
	<div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div>
	<div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div>

Discuss the column showing the availability of materials in 1900. Do research to complete the remaining columns of the chart.



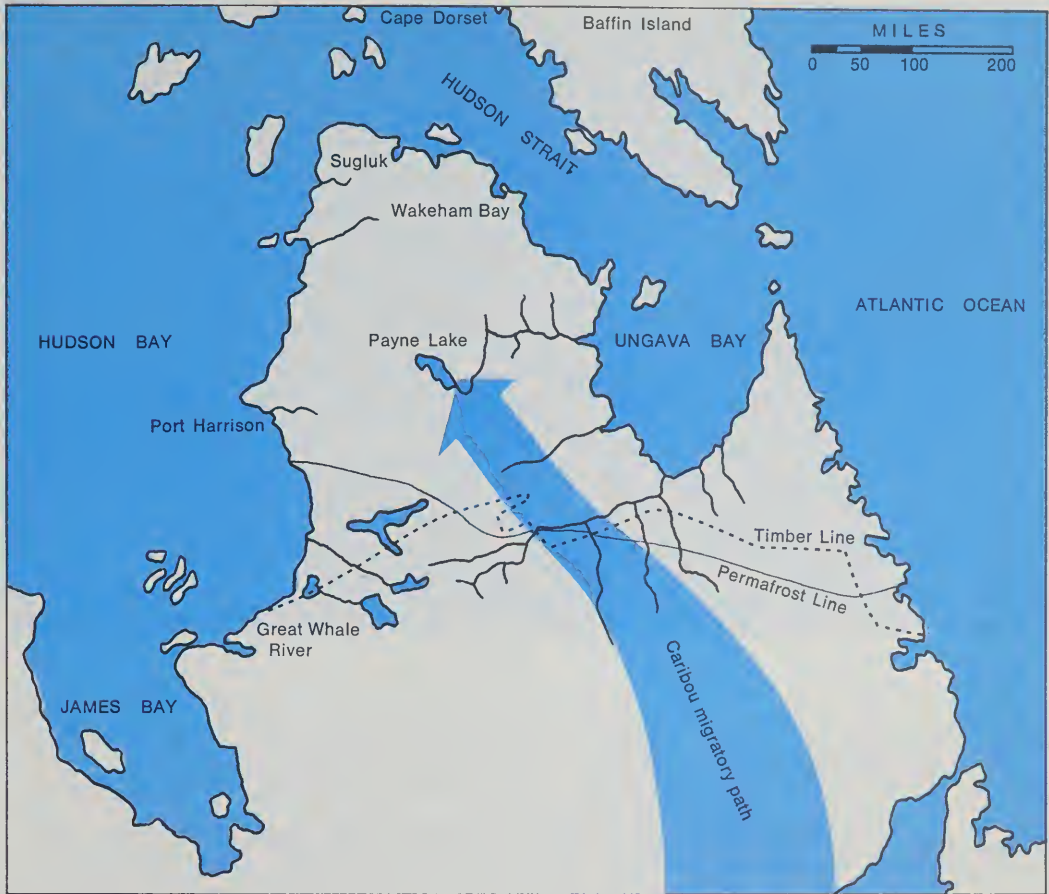
Umiaks have been replaced by large Peterhead fishing boats with motors but also having sails.



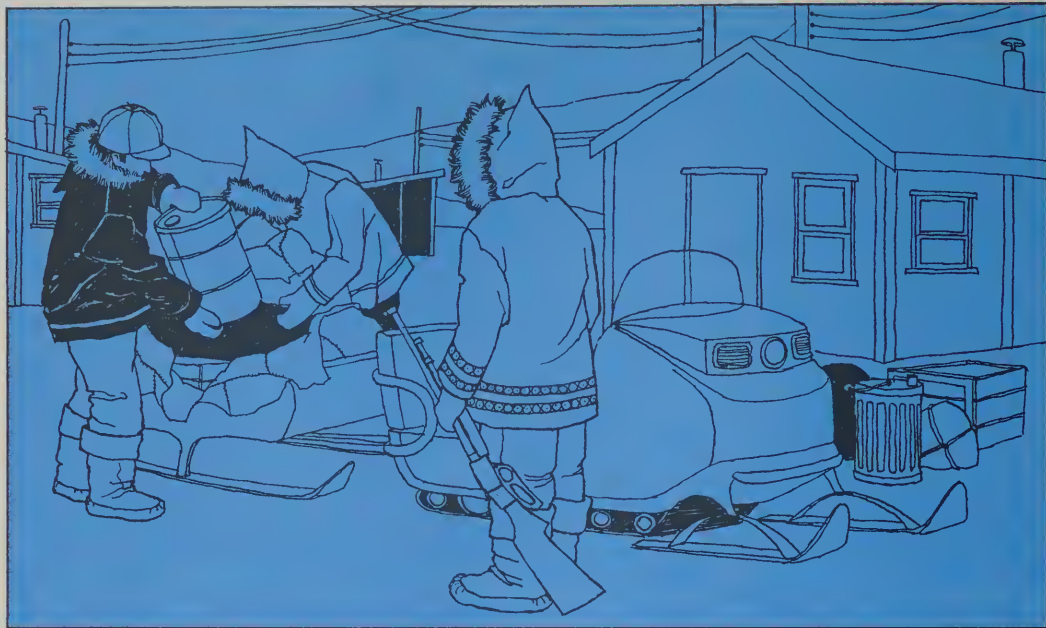
Eskimos carry goods brought by annual supply ships to settlement warehouses.



"Tutlu has just told father that on the flight from Great Whale River, a herd of Caribou can be seen approaching Payne Lake from the east. It has been a long time since the Caribou were plentiful enough to arouse much excitement. Tomorrow the men will leave for the hunt and Father has given me permission to skip school and accompany Grandpa and him on the hunt. My brother Nuna will take a note to the teacher to tell him why I will be absent."



1. What relationships can be noticed on the map between the Timber Line and the Permafrost Line?
2. What is the meaning of each line?
3. If you flew over this region in an airplane, would you be able to see these lines on the landscape? Why?
4. How would each of these regions that are separated by a line affect
 - a) the animals of the region?
 - b) the people of the region?
5. The trip to Payne Lake will take the hunting party three days. How many miles a day will they travel? Refer to the scale.



"We must be completely packed tonight in order to get an early start tomorrow, Naullaq," says my father. "Hand me the gas can. It must be packed firmly so it will not spill or jar loose."

-
1. Make a list of the equipment Naullaq and his father are taking on the hunt. Tell why each piece of equipment is important.
 2. What do you think might be in the boxes?



"Good luck, Naullag. Bring back plenty of tuk tuk."

1. How have people from the south influenced the way the Eskimo hunts?
2. What part of the equipment is from the "old days"?
3. What is shining in the sky?

THINGS TO DO

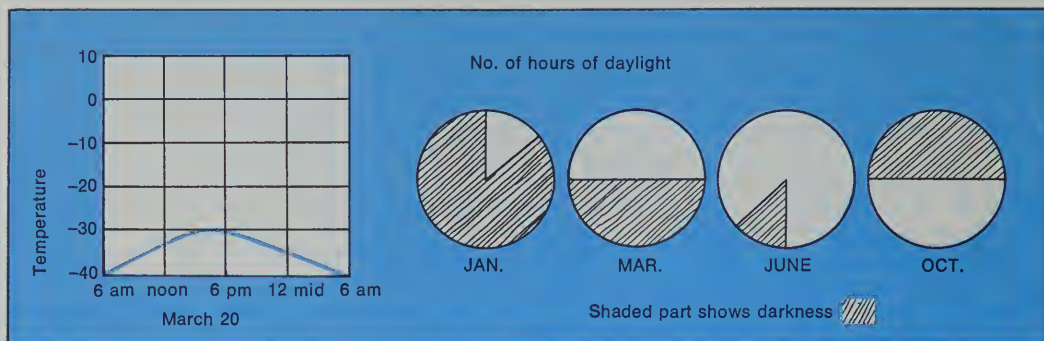
Make your own Northern Lights Scene.

Equipment:

several pieces of string, various colours of paint, 1 piece of black paper, white paper.

Method:

1. Cut out a silhouette of the foreground, the igloo and the horizon from the white paper.
 2. Using one colour paint at a time, dip a piece of string in the paint and lay it across the black paper in a wiggly line. Take one end or both ends and draw the string to the top of the paper.
 3. Repeat this, using other colours.
 4. When the paint has dried, arrange and paste the white silhouettes on the bottom of the black sheet.
-



Examine the graphs above.

1. What was the lowest temperature reached during the day?
2. What was the highest temperature reached?
3. What was the *temperature range* for that day?
4. What are some of the hardships of travelling in the Arctic in January?
5. Naullaq's caribou hunt was in March. How many hours of daylight did they have?
6. The Skidoos, unlike the dogs, cannot smell their way home. What might help the hunters find their way home in bad weather?

POLAR DO'S AND DON'TS

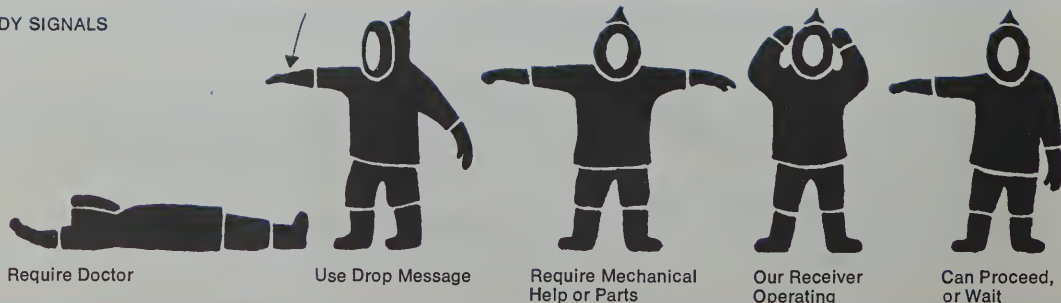
... Be careful handling gasoline, kerosene, or liquids other than water, because contact in cold temperatures will induce immediate frostbite.

... Do not touch cold metal with moist bare hands.

... Shoes and socks must be loose to permit circulation. If your feet hurt, you are not hurt. When they stop hurting, investigate immediately.

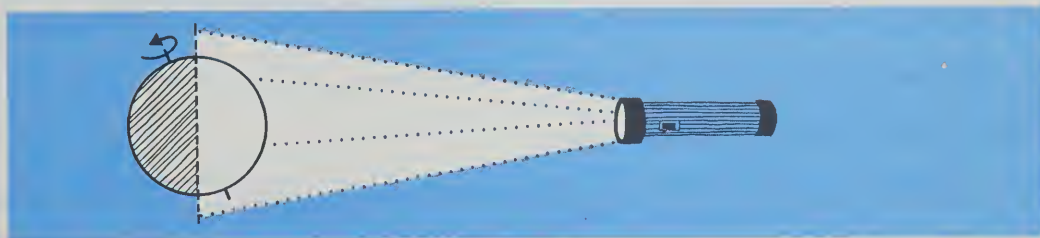
... Seals emerge to sun and breathe through aglugs. This means the ice is thin or has cracks in it. Where seals are numerous and safe, man is not.

BODY SIGNALS



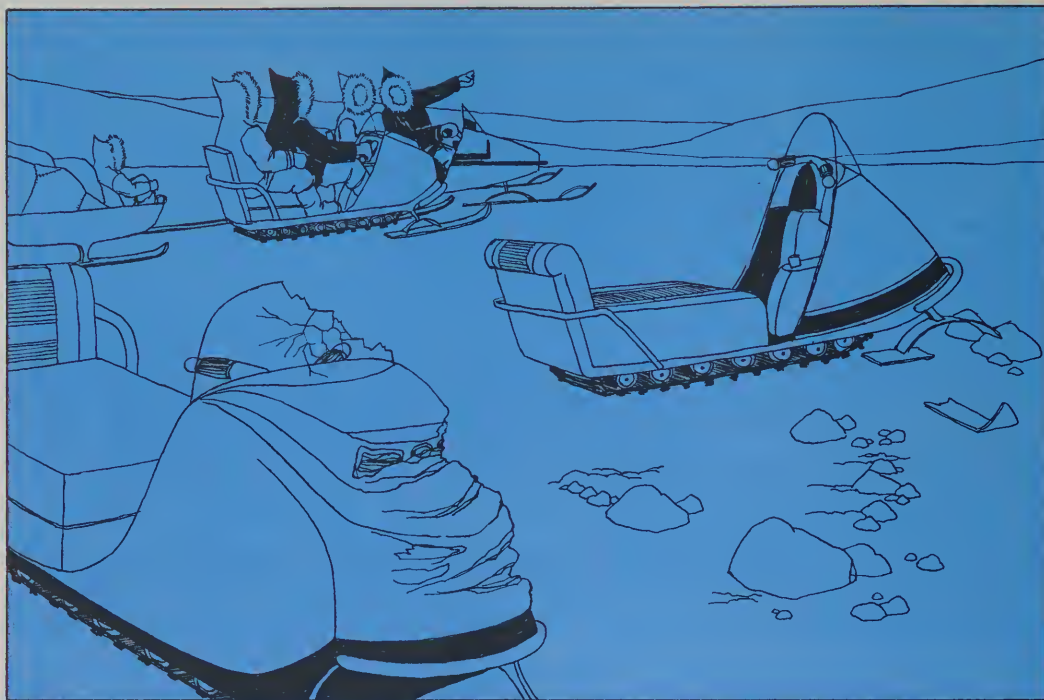
THINGS TO DO

1. Use a thermometer to help you construct a graph of the temperature during a day at 4-hour intervals. The newspaper or radio station might give you the temperature during the night. If a minimum and maximum thermometer is available in your Science Room, it could be used. Calculate the *minimum*, *maximum* and *range* for the day. Compare the results with the graph from Sugluk.
2. Mark the approximate location of Sugluk and your town on a globe with chalk. Turn the lights off and use a flashlight or light from a projector to represent the sun. Tilt the globe slightly away from the light. Now rotate the globe. This represents the day and night cycle of the earth during the winter in the Northern Hemisphere. Note the shadow area. This area is having night or darkness. What do you notice about the Pole Areas as you rotate the globe?
3. Repeat the experiment with the globe tilted *towards* the light. This position illustrates what happens in June.



Would you like to live in a region of the Arctic where they have “long days” or “long nights”? Why?





1. Look carefully at the sketch to discover a disadvantage to Skidoo travel.
2. What happened to the two machines?
3. What feature of the Arctic landscape was responsible for the damage?
4. If you were on a trip like this, what would you bring to help avoid being stranded by a damaged machine?
5. What advantages would a dog team have over a Skidoo for a trip?
What disadvantages?

GROUND-TO-AIR CODE

II - F III L O ≅ W -- □

Require
Medical
Supplies

Require
Doctor

Require
Food and
Water

Require
Clothing

Require
Fuel and
Oil

Require
Map and
Compass

Require
Arms and
Ammunition

Require
Engineer

Require Signal
Lamp

Aircraft
Badly
Damaged

"The Caribou herd is the largest I've seen in many years," cries Grandpa. "It is like the old days."



Block of clear ice in roof gave light to igloo.



Raised sleeping platform was called an illiq.

DINNER MENU

tea
frozen fish
bannock

Compare the advantages and disadvantages of using a tent or an igloo.

In olden days, meat was often eaten raw because it took so long to boil water over a whale oil lamp. Today Sugluk has a community freezer to store Arctic char and fish for export.

DID YOU KNOW?

... Bannock is a good bread to make on a hunting trip. The mixture of flour, baking powder and fat is pressed flat in the bottom of a pan, and each side is cooked for 10 minutes over a lamp. It can be stored for long periods of time.

... Today, instead of using their traditional *qulliks* (soapstone lamps) as stoves, Eskimos often use oil drums, cut in half, in which they burn wood scraps or brush.

× I> → K * < Y N J L L L

able to
proceed

Will Attempt
Take-off

We Proceed
This Direction

Show
Direction
to Proceed

Don't
Land
Here

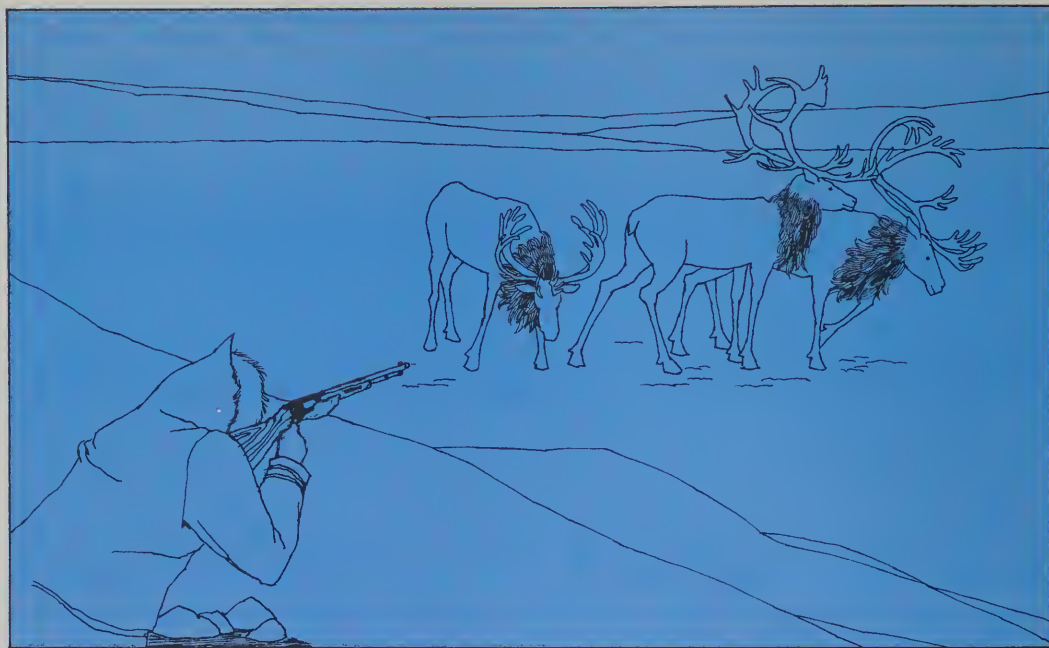
Land Here,
Pointing
Direction

Yes,
Affirmative

No,
Negative

Not
Understood

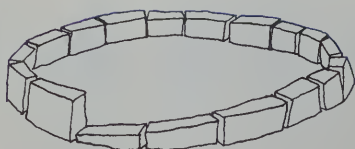
All Well



"Ai-ai-ai!" Father has just shot another one.
He is a good hunter.

Describe the *technique* used to hunt the Caribou.

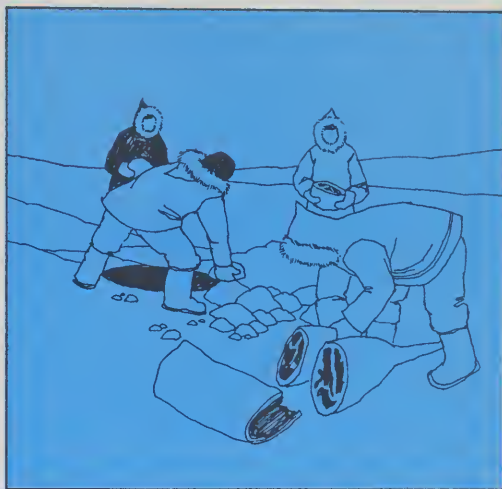
BUILDING AN IGLOO



Laying the foundation



Building the walls

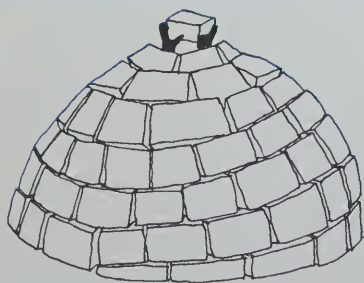


Examine the sketches and discover

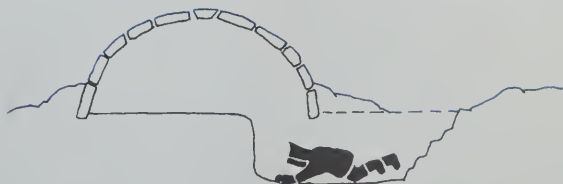
1. What is done with the Caribou after it is killed?
2. Why would they *cache* the Caribou?
3. Would the meat go bad? Why?

DID YOU KNOW?

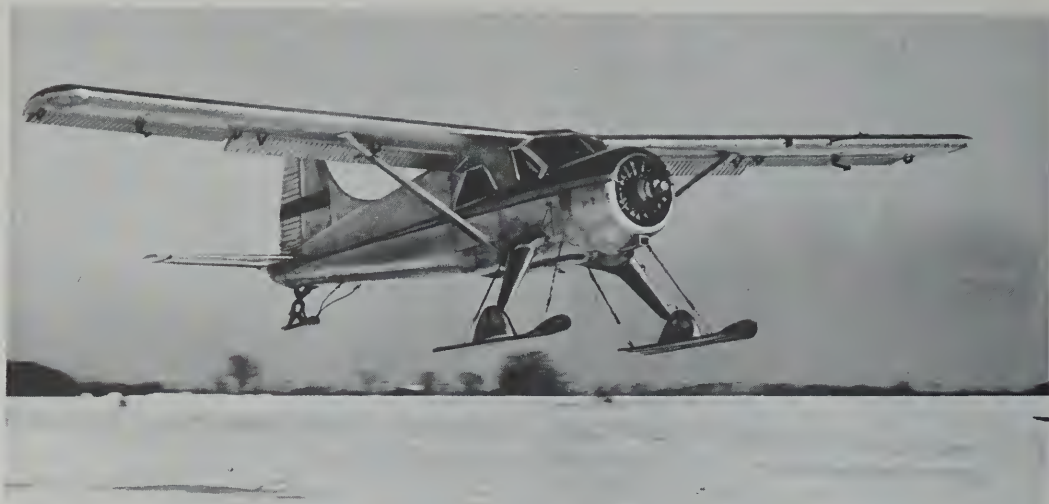
... Two hunters often stalk their prey by trying to look like a Caribou. The first man raises his arms above his head to resemble antlers; the second man crouches close behind pretending to be the body. Caribou are near-sighted and may mistake this silhouette for a member of their herd.



Fitting the king block



Tunnel entry into Igloo

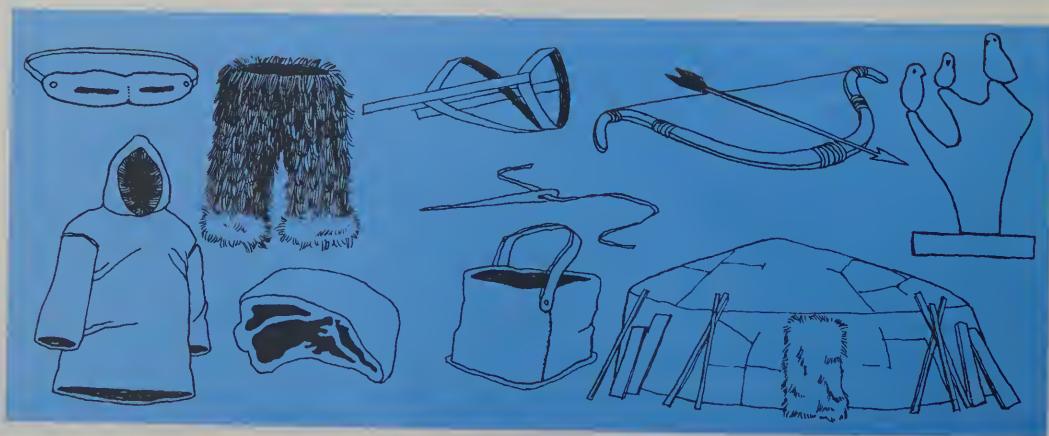


"This is the plane the men chartered to bring back the Caribou and Skidoos. We will have a celebration when it returns."

What more common method would usually be used to recover this catch?

If you lived in the Arctic with few tools or weapons, how would you use the parts of the Caribou for each of the articles shown below?

Hide, Antlers, Sinews, Muscle.





Times Were Not Always So Good

One of Grandpa's stories:

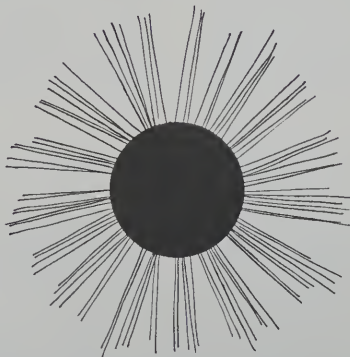
“There were many hard times when food was scarce. Like the winter when the seals disappeared. Our supplies had been almost used up and we decided to go inland to hunt for Caribou. . . . At last we got up over onto land. We burned the sleds to cook the dogs on as our supplies were now all gone. My brother and his wife had a little Caribou at their house and he brought us a few bits.

“My brother left his wife to come with us to hunt for food. My oldest sister and her husband brought us a few bits of food and then left us to go look for food. Since we had no sled we used a polar bear skin as a sled and dragged it along over the snow. Two more days and nights went by and all we had to eat was one ptarmigan . . . People were abandoning their own children. Mother was cutting up her own clothes to eat and the skin we were dragging was

not large enough for a *qaa* (bedding sheet) because we were always eating it. In the end there was nothing left except the bare flat ground!

“Then after two sleeps we saw four Caribou. My brother who was a great hunter would never miss the sighting of a Caribou but he was so weak from hunger he did not even notice them. We made motions like a Caribou in order to get close enough to shoot our arrows. One was wounded and the others ran away. If we had not been so weak we would have got at least three of them. In the morning we were able to get two more. Although we had plenty of meat for a short time this soon ran out and we were hungry again. As we moved along we finally came to Sugluk when the snows were beginning to melt and we were not starved any more. We stayed in Sugluk and that is where I grew up.”

(This is a true story about life in the early days quoted in a book about Sugluk called *Eskimos Without Igloos*.)



THINGS TO DO

1. Divide your class into small groups, let each group take a small section of Grandpa's story, talk about it and then act out the story as a play. You may wish to add a few details that Grandpa omitted from his story.
 2. Make a mural showing the events of the story.
 3. Put your play on for another class to see.
-

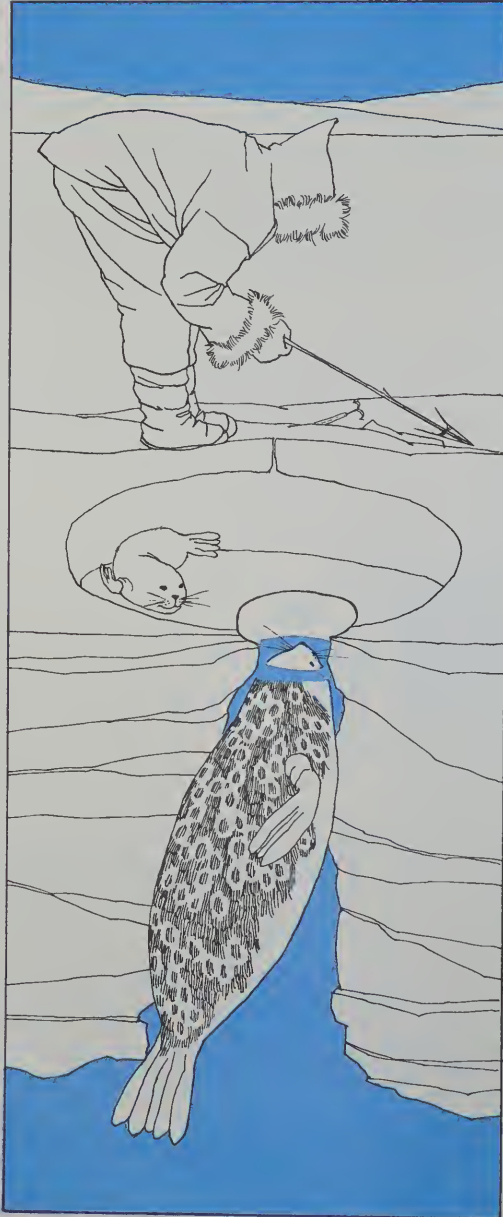
EXERCISE FOR GRANDPA'S STORY

Make a chart to compare the modern way of Caribou hunting with the old way that Grandpa told about. Use sketches to show the different pieces of equipment used.

Modern Method	Old Method

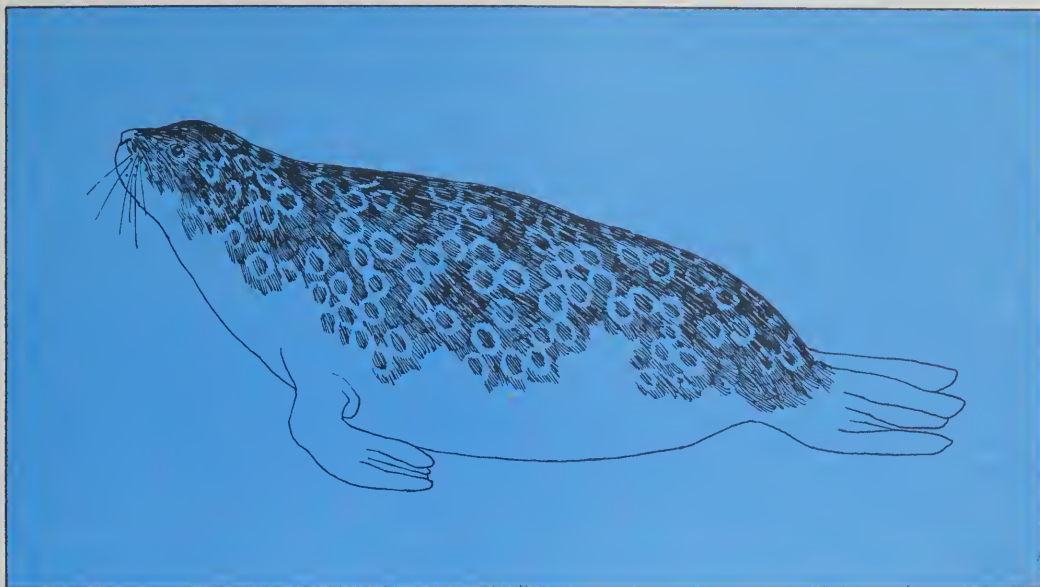
1. In what way is each piece of modern equipment more efficient than the old method?
2. What effect will these new methods and equipment have on
 - a) the number of animals a man can hunt?
 - b) the number of animals left after a few years of hunting?

"When I grow older, I am going to be a great hunter like my father. I have already been on many seal hunts during the winter months with Father and Grandpa."



1. Examine the gaff lying on the ice beside Kanguq. What do you think this is for?
2. How has Kanguq protected himself from the biting cold?
3. In what ways would the husky be *more* useful than a snowmobile on a seal hunt for travelling over the *tuvak* and finding the location of *aglus*?
4. Sometimes the hunter will stand for four or five hours without moving, waiting for a seal to come up for air. What does this tell us about the Eskimo hunters?
5. What different uses would the Eskimo make of the seal?





THIS CHART SHOWS HOW THE CATCH IS DIVIDED UP

Head, eyes, front limbs, middle backbone meat and heart	Women
Upper and lower backbone and meat	Men
Rib and chest meat	Hunter who killed it
Lower back meat	Men in the hunting party
Tail and hind flippers	Cooked into a broth and eaten by all
Skin goes to the successful hunter and his party. Scraps are fed to the dogs.	

1. After examining the pictures and chart, what can you tell us about co-operation of the hunters?
2. How is the hunter who killed the seal rewarded?
3. What evidence is there to indicate that the Eskimos are not selfish?

Seals are "the mainstay of the Eskimo diet." Ringed seals are the most valuable for trading; they are at first pure white and are called "silver jar." They are the most abundant. But the largest are the bearded seals. These sometimes weigh 800 lbs. "When cut spirally, one skin may provide as many as 100 yards of very strong line useful for tent ropes, dog traces, harpoon lines and many other purposes." from *Eskimos Without Igloos*.

DID YOU KNOW?

... The coastal area near Sugluk can supply only about 400 seals per year without seriously endangering the seal population. At the present rates for seal hides and meat, this number would support just four hunters!

... The present skin rate is about \$14.

... In 1966, 20 Husky dogs were shot as they were of little use and were expensive to keep. The snowmobile is rapidly taking the place of the Husky in the Arctic.

DID YOU KNOW?

... The lemming is often called a suicide animal because every few years in great numbers, they run off cliffs and plunge into the sea.

... What really happens is that the lemmings sense that there are too many of them for the land in that region to support. They then migrate into the sea and keep swimming until they come to new land where there will be more room. Many lemmings do, however, drown on these migrations.

... "Lemmings live on sun-nourished vegetation, and, in turn themselves become food for the Arctic fox and the snowy owl, to complete a simple food chain." They multiply fast, often having several litters a year of from four to six kits. The sight of a lemming seems to stimulate the sex glands of the snowy owl and increases the number of owl eggs produced. Thus in times when the lemmings are abundant, the snowy owl and the fox both produce large litters.
from *The Arctic Coast*,

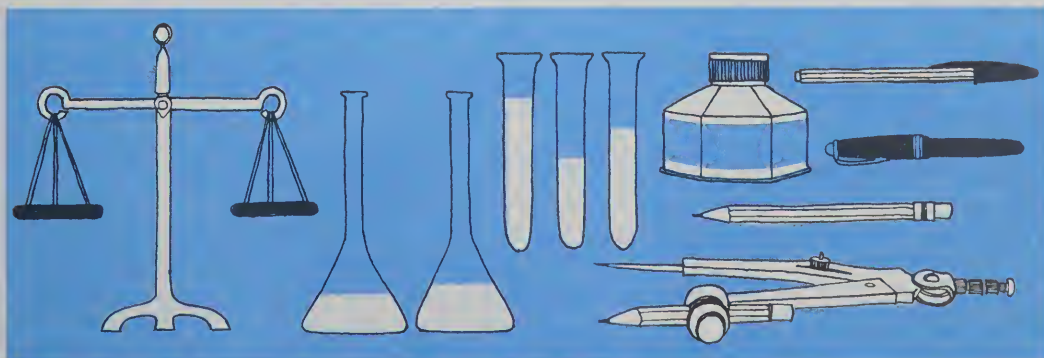


Many of the animals above are called *Nigiksak* or "that which is able or about to be food."



Our school is made of wood and it stands on stilts. Why?

1. How is the school heated?
2. What have the Eskimos done with the snow around the foundations of the school? Of what value is this?
3. What evidence can you find to show how Eskimo children are much like you?
4. Sugluk people used to leave the village early in May, going inland to hunt the caribou. They also went to the coast to fish, returning at the end of October. How would the school system change the pattern of their lives?
5. After public school, where might older boys and girls continue their schooling? How would they get there?





Look at the picture carefully.

1. Compare the school subjects and equipment used with those of your classroom.
2. In groups, discuss how the use of the English language in the school might affect
 - a) the home life of the child.
 - b) the preservation of the Eskimo language and culture.
 - c) Eskimos living in Quebec.
3. Can you think of other subjects Eskimo children could learn that would help them
 - a) repair a Skidoo or an outboard motor?
 - b) make a radio?
 - c) build a house?
4. What kind of education is this called?

THINGS TO DO

Draw a map of the Eskimo class, using symbols for as many things as you can.

Draw a map of your own class and compare it with the Eskimo class.

Why not write a letter to the school in Sugluk and find a pen pal? You could exchange photographs, draw pictures and write stories about how each of you live, and get new ideas to think about and new games to play. Some day you might even visit each other!

DID YOU KNOW?

... English is the only language taught in the Eskimo schools.

... Few teachers learn to speak Eskimo.

... No Eskimo people as yet have qualified as teachers but today there are many students and trainees from Arctic Quebec. They are studying in Ottawa and in Winnipeg, in Brandon, Montreal, Quebec

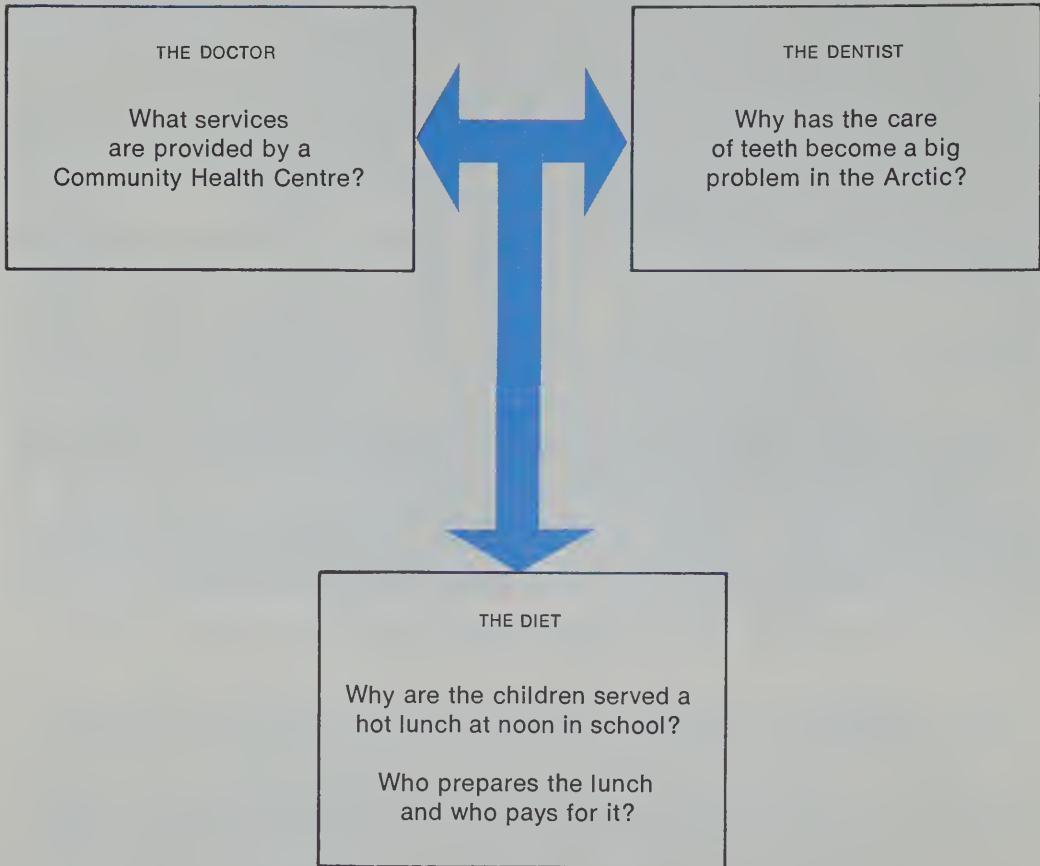
City and Levis, P.Q. Perhaps you will have a chance to meet one of these Eskimo students or teachers and learn about the North at first hand!

DID YOU KNOW?

... Most teachers in the North are hired on a 12-month basis. What do you think they do during the summer months?

"It is always interesting to watch the little kids as they try to learn. I have learned to sing "O Canada" and the others listening to me will learn too. It is fun to watch the teacher saying her name and the children saying their names back. It won't be long until they understand. The teacher just keeps saying, "This is a pencil," or, "We will wash our hands," or "We will go to the washroom." Sometimes we sing, "What is your name? Where are you?" and so on to the tune of "Three Blind Mice." Often children draw pictures and tell others about their artwork. This helps us use the English language."

HEALTH BUSINESS



CAUSES OF DEATH AT SUGLUK, 1945-60

<i>Cause</i>	<i>% of Total Deaths</i>
Pneumonia (from flu or colds)	36.5
In childbirth or at birth	15.5
Accidents	11.5
TB	6.0
Others and unknown	30.5
	100.0

THINGS TO DO

Contact your local Department of Health. Compare the information they could give you on the causes of death in your community with the figures shown above.

Eskimo children like raw fish eyes almost as much as they like candy. See if you can find out which food is healthier.



... Serious maternity and surgical cases are flown to Montreal for treatment.

... When white men first went to the North, they unwittingly carried the white man's diseases to a healthy community. Eskimos had never developed a resistance to lung diseases and many died from tuberculosis (T.B.) When the Canadian government realized what was happening in 1950, they sent a hospital ship which gave all Eskimos a health check-up each year. Eskimos with T.B. were sent to sanitoriums in Quebec and Ontario to recover, and gradually the problem was overcome.

... Some problems still remain. There are no Eskimo interpreters in the hospitals in Montreal. Some patients, needing operations, have not understood what the doctors told them. One patient lost her suitcase and was not able to inquire about its whereabouts. There are often misunderstandings about leaving the hospital and going home.

... Since 1960, there has been a Nursing Station at Sugluk with a consulting-room and a 2-bed hospital for emergencies. The first nurse was an Eskimo but the people of Sugluk were reluctant to use her services because she had only one eye. (Eskimos look on all kinds of physical impairment with suspicion and disrespect.) Today the nurse, who is the wife of the Anglican missionary, has a thriving practice.

... Eskimos have come a long way from the days of the *shaman* who was believed to control the supernatural world and the spirits of good and evil, of health and good luck.

A Visitor's First Impression

“One afternoon we entered a huge bay, with cliffs more than a thousand feet high guarding the entrance, which I was told was Wakeham Bay. A local storm blew up with winds of a hundred miles an hour. The ship hove to and the helicopter was unable to take off. I wondered how the Eskimos on land were faring in their small summer tents. At last, when the wind died down and the clouds of spray subsided, we were able to make out a cluster of white dots and squares in a small part of a minor bay within the inlet we had entered. This was the settlement – a few Eskimo tents and a large mission building. I was lucky enough to get a helicopter ride ashore and, while the local population were being ferried out to the ship for their annual medical exams, I talked to the resident missionary. I marveled at the size of his establishment and the modern paraphernalia under his control: he and his assistant had a greenhouse for growing vegetables, and his personal boat had a cabin and could carry twenty tons of cargo. On all sides of the mission were the low, white Eskimo summer tents. Only one Eskimo, a leading convert, had a wooden house. All the Eskimo dwellings together could have been placed inside half the mission – the dwellings of a hundred compared with that of two. It was like a small kingdom, isolated by hundreds of miles from the nearest other humans. I asked myself, ‘Are all settlements like this?’ ”

from *Eskimos Without Igloos*



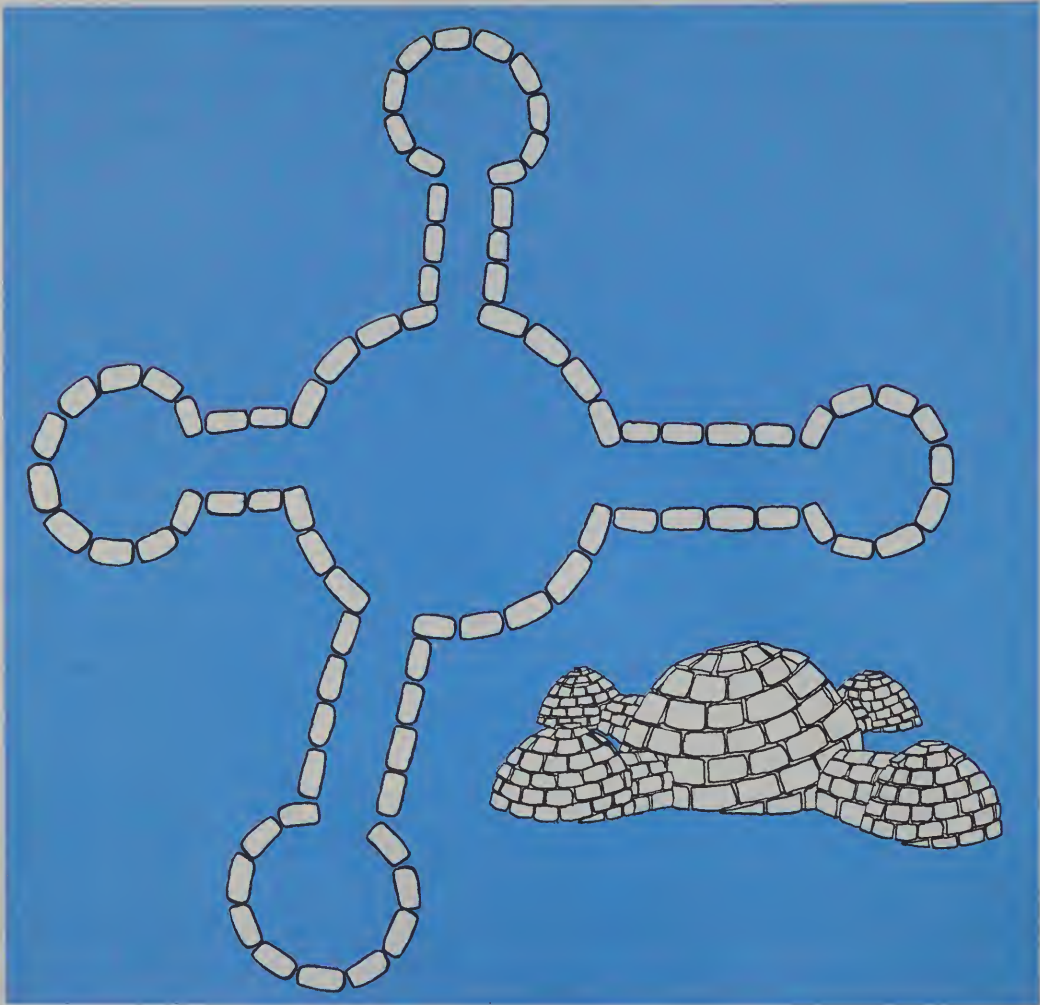
By examining the sketches above, can you tell

- What was the role of the early missionary in Sugluk?
- How did the Eskimos assist in the Church?

Find Wakeham Bay on your map. (Page 27)

At Sugluk, there is a Catholic Mission as well as an Anglican one. The Anglican missionaries used to travel there by sled and they claim to have converted the Eskimos as far back as 1912. They were called *ajukirtuijii*, "those whose job is to remove inability."





1. Why would many hours be spent in game playing?
2. What conditions in the North hamper team sports?

DID YOU KNOW?

... The large community house served as a meeting-place for the tribe for games, festivals and recreation.



AJARAQ

TUNUMMIJUK

NULLATTARTUQ

ARSAARARTUQ

1. What are the Eskimos doing in each of these games?
2. What skills do the Eskimos learn from these games?

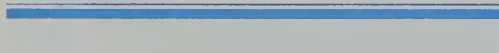
THINGS TO DO

Try playing some of these Eskimo games.

The Eskimos are very sociable people. "Within the first week . . ." says a visitor to Sugluk, . . . "at least 120 Eskimos came to visit and share my food. Very soon my supply of foods ran low and the tables were

turned; for most of the summer I spent my time visiting Eskimo households and sharing in their food and drinks and conversation. . . . they never excluded me from sharing at any time of day or night. *These were the most fascinating few months of my life and I began to understand why the Eskimos had occupied a special place in the interest of the white man ever since their discovery centuries ago.*"

from *Eskimos Without Igloos*



- ### DID YOU KNOW?

... Today nearly every house has a radio and some have tape recorders. Most have record players and a large stack of records.



56



THINGS TO DO

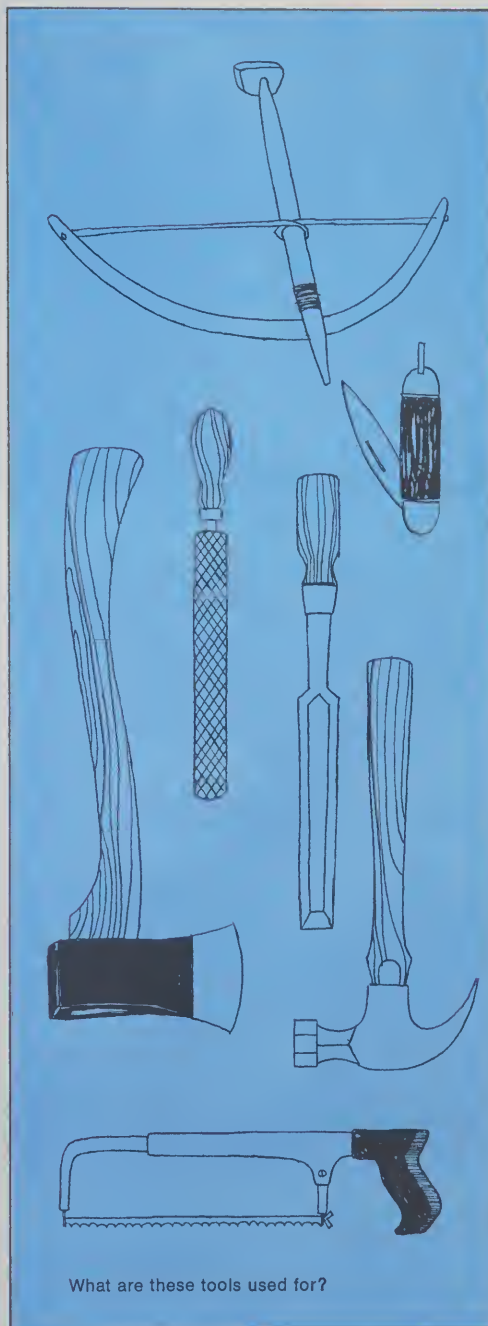
Visit your library to learn

1. What kind of rock is soapstone?
2. Where is it found?

DID YOU KNOW?

... Raw stone for carvings is becoming increasingly hard to obtain, and often involves long trips. The cost of the stone itself makes up about half of the final price of a carving.

... Beautiful miniature carvings were made from ivory as well as useful objects like oarlocks and snowknives. The tiny carvings originated as "charms" to bring luck on the hunt. Ivory tusks, incised with pictures, became "record sticks" of important events.



What are these tools used for?



DID YOU KNOW?

The symbols at the base of the print represent the names of

- a) the artist
- b) the rock sculptor
- c) the Co-op

THINGS TO DO

Make your own Prints for special occasions. Suggested Printing Materials:
potatoes
sponges
linoleum blocks
wood blocks
printers' ink

Make your own carvings. Suggested materials:
soap
wood
maple rock
soapstone
Plaster of Paris – vermiculite

DID YOU KNOW?

. . . In 1970, the Canadian Government passed a Law declaring soapstone a “non-mineral” in order to protect the Eskimos from companies with mining rights in the North who could cut off the free supply of soapstone the Eskimos need for their carvings.

Before 1959, Sugluk carvings were known for being primitive. They were never as popular as the more “appealing” carvings from other areas, and suddenly they disappeared from the market . . . In 1961, new carvings appeared. There was a “shift from light to dark stone, from rough surfaces to smooth.”

This seems to be the trend in Eskimo sculpture. It is becoming less primitive and more “classic.” This may be due to the harder stone now being used, with a finer grain. Or it may be that the new kind of sculpture sells more widely. Whatever the reason, some critics regret the disappearance of the earlier, more massive style.

from

Eskimo Sculpture by George Swinton, McClelland and Stewart Limited, Toronto, 1965.

“When I was young
every day was as a beginning
of some new thing,
and every evening ended
with the glow of the next day’s dawn.”

This poem appears in *Beyond the High Hills*, a book of Eskimo poems by Knud Rasmussen, World Publishing Company © 1961, reprinted by permission.

DID YOU KNOW?

. . . Stencils for Eskimo prints are made from sealskin as well as stone. Brushes are made from stiff polar bear hair.

LEGEND OF THE WOMAN WHO MARRIED A DOG

Once there was a woman who married a dog. They had children who were half dog and half human. One day the woman's father killed the dog, saying that it ate too much. Shortly after this the woman put one of her children into each of her sealskin boots, placed them in the sea and sent them off in different directions. One of the children became the father of the Indians and the other the father of the white man.

One day a kayak appeared and the woman went down to the shore to meet it. Without getting out of his kayak, the man asked the woman to go with him. On the way to his home, the man stopped alongside an ice floe and clambered on to it. She was astonished to see that, although he had appeared to be of normal proportions while sitting in the kayak, he was in fact incredibly small. The man removed his sunglasses, made of wood with viewing slits, and she saw that he had no eyelids, which made him look quite ugly. She went to his home, however, and found it clean and tidy. Some time later, without warning, the woman's parents appeared and took her away from her new home, placed her in their boat and started back across the water. The little man became very angry and turned himself into



an Arctic tern (a seabird). Then he started swooping down on the water and beating it with his wings, creating a great storm. The father, badly frightened, removed the clothes from his daughter and threw her overboard. The daughter refused to let go of the side of the boat, so her father cut off her fingers. But she still held on. He cut off her hands, then her arms. The daughter's fingers became the seals, her hands, the walruses, and her arms, the blue whales.

from “*Tales of Igloodik*” by Barry Conn Hughes *The Canadian*, October 24, 1970.

This legend inspired several soapstone carvings. Examine the pictures on the previous page. Which one do you think best illustrates this story?

Henry Evaluardjuk, from whom the story above came, collects the legends of his people and illustrates them.

“Henry is first of all a hunter, second an Eskimo and third an artist. When the time is ripe, or the mood is on him, he stalks off with rifle and binoculars in search of game to feed his wife and 8 children. He may be gone for days, or weeks.

Other times he sculpts and paints, sitting quietly on the steps of his plywood home . . . in Frobisher Bay. He may sell a work for \$20 or \$300, depending on how he feels, what he thinks of you, and how much money he needs.”

THINGS TO DO

Suggested Activities

1. Write your own legends from either a soapstone carving or a carving you have made in class.
2. Illustrate your legends in the following ways:
 - a) dramatization
 - b) radio plays
 - c) murals
3. Organize a hobby day. Bring in and set up a display of hobbies and crafts done by the class.
4. Visit your Library to read other Legends of the North.

THE SUN AND THE MOON

A Tale from Another Northern Land

The sun and the moon were once two very beautiful girls who lived on the earth. The only other woman living at that time was the silver woman. One day a handsome man came looking for the silver woman. He wanted to ask her to marry him. But she was not at home. In the garden outside the house was a tree which was really a servant to the silver woman. Seeing such a handsome man knocking at the door, the tree quickly put on her mistress' clothes, pretended to be the silver woman, and married the man. The silver woman returned and soon discovered the trick.

She was very angry with the tree for what she had done. She took a rope and tied it around the top of the tree. The other end she tied to a caribou. Then she let the caribou go, pulling the tree behind it. The caribou ran, spreading the seeds of the tree over the earth so that small trees began to grow everywhere.

Soon the silver woman changed the handsome man into gold and married him. But he did not like living in one place all the time. He decided to wander around the earth to see what it was like.

As he was walking in a very beautiful part of the earth, the golden man saw the sun and moon playing among the new trees. When the two girls saw how handsome he was they asked him to stay. He agreed to stay for a short time. Then, he told them, he would have to leave as he could not stay long in one place.

But he stayed much longer than he had planned. The silver woman became worried and started to look for him.

For many days the silver woman looked for her husband. Then, one day, in

the most beautiful place she had ever seen, she saw her husband sitting under a tree with the sun and the moon. They were such lovely girls that the silver woman became jealous. Turning herself into a hawk, she began to fly around them. The sun and moon looked up and knew at once that it was the woman. They asked the man to shoot the bird. He did not know it was his wife so he shot many arrows at the hawk but was only able to hit a claw. At once a red spot appeared which can still be seen on hawks to this day.

Then the great chase began. All three began to follow the hawk high into the sky. When they came too close, the hawk took off her belt and threw it upwards and from the earth to the sky, appeared a huge rainbow. When next they came too close, she took off her dazzling coat and threw it away so that clouds were made. When next the three came close, the hawk was so tired she was sure that she would be caught.

Suddenly high above them appeared the master of the skies. He stopped the three and kept the two girls with him, one to shine in the night, one to shine in the day.

The happy hawk then returned to the earth carrying the golden man with her.

from *Northern Tales from Other Lands* Arctic Reading Series 16

Life is changing fast for the Eskimos. From now on, they will no longer even be known by that name which was a word the Cree Indians coined, meaning "those who eat raw meat." They will be called simply "Inuit," the Eskimo word for "people."

Today the Eskimo's great desire is to obtain some rights to the land they have occupied for centuries. As prospectors and oilmen come to develop the natural resources, the Eskimo feels he deserves a share. He thinks that his voice in favour of protecting wildlife and conserving the beauty of his homeland should be heard.

If you want to learn more about my people, "The Inuit," read some of the books and magazine articles listed on the next page.

Naullaq

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